CHAS. M. MEACHAM ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY The Dangerous Process by Which the

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BOWEL TROUBLES

have sussen in most every shape, there is a principle in it having a wonderful eliest on the bossia. Dr. Bigger's Brackelserry Cordial is the state of the bossia. Dr. Bigger's Brackelserry Cordial is the Hillie one feet thing, and curus Distribus Dysontery and tramp Colle.

When it is considered that at this meason of the year sudden and desperous attacks of the bowels are so frequent, and we hear of so many deaths occurring better a physician can be called in it is important that every homesome and the successful that is important that every homesome and the successful that is a physician can be paid in it is important that every homesome and the successful that is a physician can be paid in the important that every homesome and the successful that it is important that the paid in the p

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Hopkinsville, Ky. Having bought out Dr. R. R. Bourne my of-fice will be in the future over Bank of Hop-kineville, cornersth and Main Sts. U. B. MEDLEY.

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## Man and Beast,

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Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and you can't tell.

DIAMOND MINES.

The famous diamond fields near Kimberly, South Africa, comprise four famines. They are now easily reached because of the extension of the railroad from Cape Town to Kimberly, and a correspondent, who has recently been over the ground, thus describes One copy, one year, strictly cash in advance

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stepped when out.

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from its color, and I have never heard from its color, and I have never heard that geologists or mineralogists have attempted to give it a scientific name. This blue appears to be a tough dry mud of volcanic origin, sometimes hardened into absolute rock. It is

mud of voicanic origin, sometimes hardened into absolute rock. It is blasted by dynamite and drawn to the surface by aerial tramways, and then carried to the depositing floors; for so tenacious is the "blue" that it requires to be weathered for from three to twelve months before it will give up its treasure, and finally washed and sorted.

Let us accompany it through the whole process. The courtesy of the manager of a mining company places every thing at the disposal of the visitor, and after inspecting the engine-house and the powerful hauling-engines you take your seat in an iron truck, which travels on small wheels along the aerial tramway. An electric bell sounds in the engine-house, and you begin to descend, not without an uneasy glance into the abyes beneath, and some envy of the nerve of your guide, a smart young Englishman, who sits on the frame of the truck, with his legs dangling in space, and avails himself of the momentary rest to fill and light his ing in space, and avails fitness! of the momentary rest to fill and light his pipe. The heavy steel ropes on which your carriage travels are firmly anchored in the floor of the mine, and you arrive in safety at the bottom. No sooner have you quitted your conveyance than another truck, filled with blue, runs up on rails and is tipped into it, when it again ascends; and so the work goes on. The scene at the bottom of the mine is remarkable. Scattered

of the mine is remarkable. Scattered over the irregular surface are, perhaps, two thousand Kaffirs, well-made men, stark naked and black as ebony. These men drill the blasting holes under the orders of white miners, work out the loosened ground with pick and shovel, load and tip the trucks, take up and relay the tramways as the levels after, and do all the hard work under white overseers, who are directed by the claim manager. To a stranger the scene is weird sger. To a stranger the scene is welrd and uncanny. The noise of the pump-ing engines, the resounding blows of the heavy hammers on the steel drills, the jarring noise of the iron trucks and their tipping, and the wild appearance and unearthly shouts of the perspiring Kaflirs, all combine to make one cast a longing glance upward, and hall with inward joy the sound of the bell above, which proclaims that the day's work is done. The ascending trucks now carry up the white overseers and officials, while the Kaflirs swarm like black ants while the Kaffirs swarm like black ants up precipitous paths and hanging ladders, and in a few minutes the mine is silent, and apparently deserted. Then the bell rings again, giving the signal to fire the blasts, and solitary ligures, white and black, are seen rushing about with thy sparks, and then making for the appointed shelter place. A few minutes more and the cannonade begins. The explosions shake the solid ground on which you stand. The blue flies into the air or falls in masses. Huge slices of dangerous "reef," or wall, come down with thundering noise. Then once more all is still. The smoke Then once more all is still. The smoke dears away, the dust settles, and aga the bell rings, and the "night shift" of miners and Kaffirs go swarming down to their work. The blasting takes place

at six and twelve o'clock, and the roar from the four mines at midnight can should be said about the terrible dan-ger of the work. On an average twenty men are killed every month, chiefly by sudden falls of treacherous blue or crumbling shale. Only a week or two ago a mass of at least two hundred thousand tons fell suddenly from the north wall of the Dutoitspan mine. For-tunately, it was during the dinner hour, when but few were in the mine, but twelve Kaflirs were instantly buried alive, and a still more horrible fate be-fell eight Europeans who were taking fell eight Europeans who were taking their midday meal in the engine-house, which was overwhelmed by the falling ground, so that the poor fellows, when their bodies were dug out. were found to have been scalded by the escaping steam, while the roof of the building.

though crushed down upon them, had prolonged their agonies by preventing the contact of the earth. The mines are, for the purpose of safety, under the control of the Government inspectors, whose powers, how-ever, are far too limited, and some neasures will have to be taken for the better protection of the workmen. For that they are as we say the management of their affairs tuler se each mine has a mining board com-posed of claim-holders, who assess the posed of claim-holders, who assess the value of the claims periodically and levy rates, which are expended in pumping out the water, removing dangerous reefs, sanitary arrangements, the searching system and other public matters. The searching system requires a word of explanation. The natives going to work pass through the search-house, on the bank, where in warm weather they leave their clothes. On leave house, on the bank, where in warm weather they leave their clothes. On leaving work they again pass through the search-houses and are searched, after which they resume their garments. The system is a farce, and thefts of diamonds are constantly effected. The white employes are not searched. An

attempt to do it in 1884 led to serious riots and some bloodshed, and, though the workmen were beaten, the mining companies have not since then attempted to enforce the searching rules against

Setting Out Young Trees. Do not buy trees over one year old, and do not unpack them till you are ready to put them in the ground. When they arrive, dig out a place for them, and make it large enough to hold the roots well when they are aprend out. Cut off all broken or injured roots, and trim up the young tops. Spread the roots out and do not bunch them, the roots out and do not bunch them, and be sure that the tree is planted deep. No manure should be used, but the top soil should be packed around the roots and pressed firmly upon them, the subsoil thrown on the surface of the ground around the young tree. If necessary a stake may be driven by the tree to support it, but if plenty of room be allowed for spreading out the roots, and the earth well packed over them, stakes will not be required.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

—A poplar tree in Wilkes County, Ga., is twenty-seven feet in circumfer-ence. The first synod ever held in the State convened under its shade in 1790. —Chicago Sun.

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should not be buried deeply. The seed can be sown on the scratched surface of the ground and the first rain will you come to our house so often for? Wash a sufficient amount of soil over it to afford the best conditions to secure germination. A very loose soil is unfavorable to the germination of small seeds.

The ground and the first rain will you come to our house so often for? Tommy, you must ask your sister Clara flat, when she comes into the parlor—just ask her. Well, I did, and she said she did be blest if she knew. Exchange.

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miners and Kaffirs go swarming down to their work. The biasting takes place at six and twelve o'clock, and the roar from the four mines at midnight can be heard for many miles around.

Before leaving the mines a word should be said about the terrible dan-from the tour mines at word should be said about the terrible dan-from the four mines a word should be said about the terrible dan-from the four mines a word should be said about the terrible dan-from the four mines a word should be said about the terrible dan-from the four mines at word should be said about the terrible dan-from the four mines at word should be said about the terrible dan-from the four mines at midnight can be large for the from the four mines at midnight can be found to the four mines at midnight can be found from the four mines at midnight can be fou

you will be astonished.

Which we established more than 25 years ago. Our Stock comprises every-

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

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Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Notions, &c., Fancy Goods of all kinds. Ladies' Shoes, Slippers, Parasols, Fans the largest stock in the city, consisting of more than 100 styles. Clothing, Meu's wear of every description.

We do not ask you to buy a Single Dollars worth of Goods from us until you price elsewhere, then we feel confident, you will be very much astonished at our extreme Low Prices. Good honest goods and fair dealing, has placed us in the lead, and we intend to continue the gait we have been going for so many years and allow none to pass us. Remember we have been your friends and hope to continue so. We shall in the future as in the past, offer you nothing unless we can recommend it. A child of 5 years can offer you nothing unless we can recommend it. A child of 5 years can trade with us with as much confidence as a grown person, and will be treated just the same. Notwithstanding, we have reduced the prices considera-

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M. FRANKEL & SONS.

How They Can Be Improved by the Cul-tivation of Grasses and Clovers. The native grass that covers the prairies in these portions of the West where there is considerable rain-fail affords excellent tood for stock during several months of the year. It does not, however, spring up sufficiently early in the eason to afford good feed when animals are first turned out to graze. It is also likely to become thin after it has been eaten off close for several years. Many farmers who desire better pasturage than that afforded by native prairie

age than that afforded by native prairie grass break the sod, and after raising flax, cora and small grain on the land a few years, seed it down to mixed grasses and clover. These are cut and cured for hay till most of the clover and timothy disappear, when the land is devoted to grazing purposes. It takes several years to obtain good pature in this way and calls for a large expenditure of time and money. If the land is nearly level and the soil of the same-quality, an excellent pasture may be obtained by subduing the native sod and introducing a mixture of improved grasses and clovers, and by giving it an occasional top-dressing it may be kept productive for many years.

A more economical method of obtaining a good pasture, however, is to introduce the improved grasses and

A more economical method of obtaining a good pasture, however, is to introduce the improved grasses and clovers on the native sod. The labor required to effect this change is small and the outlay of money is confined to the amount required to obtain seed. The ground continues to produce food for stock till the new fodder plants have obtained a start. It can be prepared for the seed by burning it over during the latter part of summer, a caim day being selected for the purpose. The heat will destroy the roots of the native grasses that are near the surface of the ground, and thereby leave a piece in which the seed can germinate. A scarifier or harrow can be employed to good advantage to break the sod suffice ently to afford the seed to rest on mellow soil. But a small amount of earth is necessary to cover the seed, and it should not be buried deeply. The seed can be sown on the scratched surface of the ground and the first rain will wash a sufficient amount of soil over it to afford the best conditions to secure germination. A very loose soil is un-

The grasses and clovers to be introduced on a native prairie sod should be selected with reference to the character of the soil and the elevation of the surface. If the soil is of nearly uniform quality and the surface nearly flat, a mixture of timothy, red-top, orehard and blue grass, with common red and Alske clover, will insure a most elegant assortment of forage plants. If there is a variety of soils, however, and part of the land is much higher and drier than others, it is best to try and introduce the kind of grass and clover that will succeed best on each kind of land. Red-top and meadow grass do exceedingly well on somewhat moist soils, but they are entirely unsuited to soils that are high and dry. Red-top will seeds.

The grasses and clovers to be intro-

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We will not effer you as an inducement, a few Calicoes, Domestics, Lawns, &c., at cost, but every article in our house will go far below its value. We have determined to maintain our reputation for

The Original and Only

The Original and On to commence on the side from which the prevailing wind comes, as it will the prevailing wind comes, as it will aid in scattering seeds, when the plants are old enough to produce them, over the rest of the pasture land. Red-top and blue grass furnish, if they are not mowed, a large amount of seed which is scattered by the wind over land in the vicinity.—Chicago Times.

Sunflower Seed for Fowls.

I grow sunflower seed for chickens, and find it excellent, in fact the best thing we have tried. I mix two quarts of the seed with six quarts of oats, shelled corn, or any small grain. If the fowls are housed, spread litter on the floor, and scatter the seed among it to give them exercise in picking it it to give them exercise in picking it out, and that each may get a proper share. This amount is given to seventy-five fowls twice a week. We gather the sunflower heads in a wash tub, spread them in the sun to dry, and shell them on a dry day by beating with a stick. If some of the heads are a little green, scratch the seeds out with a curry-comb. Once planted, sunflowers recomb. Once planted, sunflowers re-stock themselves by what seed will natthanking the Public for their liberal patronage in the past and soliciting a continuance, we remain.

THE ORIGINAL LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,

THE ORIGINAL LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,

THE ORIGINAL LEADERS OF LOW PRICES,

The continuance of the property of the seed.—Cor. Practice Farmer.

-A young girl in New York is a suc-ceasful and skillful locksmith.

PITH AND POINT

-At some of the afternoon "tens" no tea is served at all. Again we ask, "What's in a name?"—Lowell Citizen. - "We were both the victims of a too heavy load," as the burst gun said to the drunken sportsman.—St. Faut Her-

—It may be supposed that the man who has been sent to the House of Correction twenty-three times is not ashamed of his convictions. - Chicago

-"Courtships are often carried on in poetry," according to an English writer. And in this relation we may remark there is a great deal of bad poetry,—N. Y. Graphi -In China the fee for medical attend-

ance is from five to ten coats a visit. The Cainese are an intelligent people They always pay exactly what a thing is worth.—N. O. Picayune.

- Father (to spendthrift son)—Yes, my dear boy; nothing would give me greater pleusure than to pay off your dobts for you. The only question is, who's going to pay mine?

-A good deal is being said lately about the ability of young wives to cook. The ability of young lumbands to provide them with something to cook ought not to be entirely left out of the ought not to be entirely left out of the question.—Philadelphia Call.

The ed tor of the Deseret News, Salt Lake, is in jail for supporting four wives. We will guarantee the payment of his fine if he will give it away. Just let the profession know how he sup-ports four on one paper. —San Fran-

cisco Alta. -It is a question for the matagma-ticians to solve how much time two women save who risk their lives run ning across the street in front of a hors car and then have to stand and wait for the other woman, who was afraid to run. - Somerville Journal.

"There was a man, once on a time who thought him wondrous wise. He swore by all the fabled gods he'd never advertise. But the goods were advertised ere long, and thereby hangs a tale. The ad was set in nonpariel, and headed 'Sheriff's Sale.' "—Peck's Sun.

change of work is one form of re-re-tation, because, it may be presumed, the grow in dry soils and on elevated posi-tions, but it will have seanty foliage, while the stalks will be hard and wiry. Alsike or Swedish clover is most suit-able for telerably moist land, and it is a very valuable plant to raise in past-ports. It will remain in the soil much nres. It will remain in the soil much longer than common red clover and will afford better food for stock.

by the roots of most grasses. Timothy, especially when mixed with other grasses, makes an excellent fodder plant, which springs up early in the season. As the seed is much cheaper than that of orchard or blue grass, it can be introduced at a comparatively small expense.

The man has much to do a little time this spent does the mind good." Books, however, should be suited to the occapion. As Bulwer tells us, "when taken indiscriminately they are no cure for the diseases and afflictions of the mind. There is a world of science necessary in the taking of them. I have known some

difference between theory and practice. We may be fully equiped with a theory and ever ready glibly to expound it, though when the occasion arises for putting it into practice we forget all about it.

The teacher of chemistry in a large public school was speaking to his class of the properties of a particular acid. In one hand he held a glass vessel filled with the acid in question; in the other he held a stick of chalk with which he had just been writing a chemical formu-la on the blackboard.

la on the blackboard.

"By the way," he said, addressing his class, "I may remark here, that should any of you by accident spill any of this acid on your hands, I should advise you not to give way to the very natural impulse to rub it off with your pocket-handkerchief. Take a piece of chalk in-stantly and rub it over the wet surface. and the chalk will neutralize the effects of the acid."

Just then, by an accidental movement he spilled the acid on his own hand.

Quick as a shot he dropped the piece of chalk which he held in his hand, pulled out his pocket-handkerchief and began out his pocket-handkerchier and began rubbing the injured hand vigorously. Everybody who was present laughed at this unexpected application of theoretical knowledge: and after a bewildered glance round the room the teacher laughed too. The demonstration of the difference between theoretical knowledge and practical efficiency was complete.—

Foulh's Companion. U.R.Righ

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will afford better food for stock.

Blue grass lias no superior for land abounding in lime, and which is moderately dry. It requires several years, however, for the plants to become of a food age that awaited the man who did

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